

Rural District of Daventry

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1946

■

DAVID J. JONES

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.



**To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of  
Daventry.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, which incorporates that of your Chief Sanitary Inspector, on the health and sanitary circumstances of the area for 1946.

The vital statistics for the year may be considered satisfactory. The birth rate of 16·9 per thousand compares with a rate of 18 for the previous year, while the rate for England and Wales for 1946 was 19·6. The death rate for the year was a little over two per thousand more than in 1945. The infant mortality rate of 29·7 is very satisfactory when compared with the rate of 43 for the whole country.

There have been no major changes in the sanitary circumstances in the Rural District, but Public Enquiries were held during the year concerning the provision of water supplies to Preston Capes, Everdon and Newnham, and the question of sewerage and sewage disposal in West Haddon, Badby and Newnham.

The progress in building new houses was very slow and bearing in mind the long waiting list of applicants for houses, it will be many years before some effort can be made to eliminate many of the worn out dwellings, which have of necessity, to be occupied. The Rural Housing Survey revealed a very high percentage of houses in category ' 5 ' and it is certain that these will have to be replaced.

There were no major outbreaks of Infectious Disease during the year.

When the Mass Radiography Unit operated in Daventry over a period of three weeks, many inhabitants of the Rural District took advantage of the opportunity to be X-Rayed. Only those people within easy reach of Daventry could avail themselves to offer, but it is to be hoped that some scheme can be operated when every person in the Rural District can be examined.

My thanks are due to Mr. Kirton and his assistants for the invaluable help which I have received from them during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES.

# Daventry Rural District Council

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## *Members of the Public Health Committee :*

MESSRS. J. S. L. TOWNLEY (Chairman), W. A. THORNTON, J.P., C.C. (Chairman of the Council), C. H. ADAMS, S. ARCHER, F. H. BATES, A. BERRIDGE, C. O. CHECKLEY, MRS. P. E. COX, C. E. GIBBES, G. E. GREEN, F. HARRIS, C. D. HENSON, H. A. MALIN, G. H. NIGHTINGALE, LADY SOPHIA SCHILLIZZI, G. H. THOMAS and G. YORK.

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## *Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :*

### Medical Officer of Health :

DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*also holds appointments of*

Medical Officer of Health, Daventry Borough.

Medical Officer of Health, Brackley Borough.

Medical Officer of Health, Brackley Rural District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Brixworth Rural District Council.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant County School Medical Officer.

### Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. KIRTON, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

### Additional Sanitary Inspector :

J. M. HARKNESS, R.S.I.J.B., M.S.I.A.

### Sanitary Inspector's Assistant :

B. C. LINES.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1946.

Area (in acres) ....	79,423
Population ....	15,310
Number of Separate Dwellings occupied ....	4,728
Rateable Value ....	£79,575
Product of a Penny Rate ....	£320

Live Births.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ....	....	....	....	....	254	146	108	} 16·9
Illegitimate ....	....	....	....	....	15	9	6	
					<hr/> 269	<hr/> 155	<hr/> 114	

Still Births.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	} 0·19
Illegitimate ....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	
					<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1	

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes) ....	....	....	....	....	196	116	80	12·8

Deaths from Puerperal Causes ....	Nil
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### Infant Mortality—(rate per 1,000 live births)

Legitimate ....	....	....	....	....	8	4	4	29·7
Illegitimate ....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	

Deaths from Measles ....	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough ....	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ....	Nil

## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

**Area**—The area of the district is 79,423 acres.

**Population**—The estimated resident population for mid-year 1946, was 15,310, which is an increase of 10 over that for 1945. The natural increase in the population, i.e. excess of births over deaths was 73.

**Government Evacuation Scheme**—At the end of the year 9 evacuees still remained in the district under the official scheme. There were still a number who were with friends or relatives and voluntarily evacuated, and in the case of a number of families, it is fair to say that they will now remain in the district, since good work has been found in the area.

**Deaths**—The total deaths corrected for inward and outward transfers was 196. This shows an increase of 36 on 1945, the total for that year being 160.

The death rate, calculated on the mid-year 1946 population was 12·8 per thousand. The following table gives information regarding deaths over the past five years.

<i>Daventry R.D.C.</i>					<i>Standardised Death Rate</i>		
<i>Years</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Daventry R.D.</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
1942	192	110	82	11·6	*	11·02	11·60
1943	201	97	104	12·6	*	12·29	12·10
1944	201	109	92	10·4	*	12·65	11·60
1945	160	94	66	10·4	*	12·34	11·40
1946	196	116	80	12·8	*	*	11·50

\*—Not available.



The causes of death in the district during the year are given in the following table.

Causes of Death, 1946.

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ....	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ....	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ....	1	—	1
Diphtheria ....	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ....	5	1	6
Tuberculosis Other Forms ....	1	1	2
Syphilitic Diseases ....	—	1	1
Influenza ....	3	6	9
Measles ....	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis ....	—	—	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis ....	—	—	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus and Uterus ....	2	1	3
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ....	1	5	6
Cancer of Breast ....	—	2	2
Cancer of all other sites ....	14	6	20
Diabetes ....	—	1	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ....	13	13	26
Heart Disease ....	36	20	56
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ....	6	1	7
Bronchitis ....	4	1	5
Pneumonia ....	4	—	4
Other Respiratory Diseases ....	—	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ....	2	2	4
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ....	—	—	—
Appendicitis ....	1	—	1
Other Digestive Disorders ....	1	3	4
Nephritis ....	2	—	2
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis ....	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ....	—	—	—
Premature Birth ....	—	3	3
Congenital malformation, birth injury and infantile diseases ...	3	1	4
Suicide ....	—	2	2
Road Traffic Accidents ....	3	—	3
Other Violent Causes ....	1	1	2
All other causes ....	13	7	20
ALL CAUSES ....	116	80	196

From the table of causes of death, it will be seen that rather more than half were due to cancer, heart and circulatory diseases. The cancer mortality rate was 2·074 (crude) per thousand of the population.

**Births**—The number of births assigned to the district was 269, compared with 276 in 1945. The birth rate of 16·9 is less than that in 1945, when it was 18 per thousand. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1946 was 19·1 per thousand.

**Stillbirths.** The number of stillbirths during the year was three, all legitimate, compared with 8 in 1945. The stillbirth rate for the year (per thousand live and stillbirths) was 11·03.

**Illegitimate Births.** The number of illegitimate births in 1946 showed a decrease from that of 1945, the figures being 15 and 22 respectively.

**Maternal Mortality**—There were no deaths recorded under this heading, which includes puerperal and other conditions associated with child-birth.

**Infant Mortality**—The number of infants under 1 year of age who died during the year was 8 (4 males and 4 females) and the causes of death were, males :—congenital heart malformation, congenital heart disease, internal haemorrhage and shock following removal of liver tumour following an anesthetic ; females :—marasmus prematurity, convulsions and broncho-pneumonia.



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

**Laboratory Services**—The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service is available for the work associated with diagnosis and control over infectious diseases. All general practitioners in the area are taking advantage of the service. The Council makes an annual contribution of £5 5s. 0d.

The following is a summary of the work done on behalf of the Authority by the Laboratory during the year 1946.

<i>Specimens Examined.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Throat Swabs . . . . .	19
Nasal Swabs . . . . .	1
Blood . . . . .	3
Urine . . . . .	11
Fæces . . . . .	23
Sputum . . . . .	1
Cerebro Spinal Fluid . . . . .	1
Water for Bacteriological Examination . . . . .	137

**Diphtheria Anti-Toxin**—In accordance with the provisions of the Diphtheria Antitoxin (outside London) Order, 1910, arrangements are made whereby medical practitioners may obtain the antitoxin from local chemists, at short notice and free of cost.

**Ambulance Service**—For infectious cases, ambulance at Staverton Isolation Hospital.

For non-infectious cases and residents, the ambulance maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, stationed at Daventry is used. The service has been adequate for the needs of the district during the year under review.

**Nursing in the Home**—The following District Nursing Associations operate in the Daventry Rural District :—

Long Buckby, Woodford Halse, Braunston, Byfield, Badby, Everdon and Newnham, Weedon and Flore, Crick and West Haddon.

Each is supported by voluntary contributions and administered by a local committee.

The total number of confinements attended by the nurses as midwives was 123, and as maternity nurses 74. The total number of general cases attended was 618.

**Treatment centres and Clinics**—Infant Welfare Clinie at Weedon (Parish Hall), Byfield and Long Buckby.

Ante-natal elinies are held in Daventry and mothers from the surrounding rural distriect can visit if they so desire. The Medical Officer in charge is a member of the staff of the County Health Deparment.

**Hospitals**—The Council is one of the members of the Western Northants. Joint Hospital and cases of infectious disease were sent to the Isolation Hospital at Staverton until the end of January, 1946. Owing to inability to obtain nursing or domestic staff, the hospital was closed at the end of January and arrangements with other hospitals, in and out of the County, have had to be made for cases requiring hospital treatment. In my report for 1945, attention was drawn to the remarks of the Hospital Surveyors concerning the Staverton Hospital. The winding up of the hospital was inevitable, owing to the entire lack of success in recruiting staff. The precept levied by the Board for 1946 was £288 6s. 4d.

Hospital treatment for general medical and surgical cases is obtained at both Northampton General Hospital and the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

**Water Supply**—There have been no alterations in the supply of water in the district. Public supplies generally proved satisfactory in the 23 parishes which have public supplies.

All public supplies were regularly bacteriologically examined each month and apart from a few fluctuations, results were satisfactory. An Enquiry was held on the 21st November into a scheme to supply Preston Capes, Everdon and Newnham at an estimated cost of £21,400, but it would appear that some time must elapse before any real progress can be made, due to the shortages of required materials, in the meantime, water is being carted regularly to Preston Capes and Newnham and occasionally to Everdon, at some considerable cost.

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year with reference to water supplies :—

Inquiries as to conditions of supplies	....	....	3821
Water Samples Analysed	....	....	137
Water proved satisfactory by analysis	....	....	100
Water proved unsatisfactory by analysis	....	....	37
New pumps provided	....	....	1
Pumps repaired	....	....	4
Wells cleansed or improved	....	....	2
Connections made to the Council's water mains	....	....	101

**Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage**—Conditions as to sewers and sewage disposal remains much the same as in previous years, there are 11 parishes with sewers and sewage disposal works and the systems have generally proved satisfactory, in two parishes there are temporary works. An Enquiry was held into Sewage and Sewerage Disposal Schemes for the Parishes of West Haddon, Badby and Newnham (joint scheme) at estimated costs of £17,500 and £27,500 respectively, the result of such Enquiry was not known at the end of the year. It is hoped that the necessary works may soon be allowed to commence in these parishes. At the moment the un-sewered parishes do hinder any real progress with provision of new drains, water closets in place of privies, etc. Water closets are in general use in all the sewerred parishes. In the remaining parishes, there are quite a number of water closets, which

discharge to septic tanks, but the chief lavatory accommodation is Pail Closet, Elsan Pail Closet and Privy, and some real difficulty is experienced in these villages with the proper and adequate disposal of Pail and Privy content.

The house drainage in the district may be considered as fair, a few repairs and maintenance of drainage systems were carried out during the year, but little progress can be made or very much attempted with the acute shortage of the necessary materials required for such works, and again, much of the work has to be covered with a building licence, this means further delays, due to ceiling figures and the like.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under review :—

Number of new water closets provided	....	....	....	60
Number of water closet pedestals provided	....	....	....	22
Number of pail closets converted to water closets	....	....	....	15
Number of privies converted to water or pail closet	....	....	....	16
Number of cleansing notices served	....	....	....	13
Number of baths fixed	....	....	....	66
Number of new drains provided	....	....	....	103
Number of drains reconstructed or improved	....	....	....	8
Number of cleansing or minor repairs	....	....	....	19
Number of ventilating shafts provided	....	....	....	31
Number of septic tanks provided	....	....	....	16
Number of cesspools abolished	....	....	....	4
Number of yards paved	....	....	....	30
Number of inspection chambers provided	....	....	....	48
Number of gullies provided	....	....	....	61

**Disinfection**—All houses from which infectious disease cases were removed were disinfected and soap and liquid disinfectant left with the householder for thorough cleansing afterwards. Soap and disinfectant was also issued free by the Sanitary Inspector to houses from which a Tuberculosis patient had been notified, even after his or her return from the sanatorium.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs**—No cases of infestation were brought to notice.

**Moveable Dwellings, Public Health Act, 1936, s. 269.** No licences were granted or applied for.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, Infestation Order, 1943.** The Council again renewed their contract with the County Council's Rat Infestation Department of the War Agricultural Executive Committee and



the results have been very satisfactory, refuse tips are regularly treated and frequent inspections by the Sanitary Inspector's department have proved the success of the scheme. It was considered advisable on a few occasions to ask the Pests Officer to treat tips, due mainly to nearby threshing, but at no time was there any large infestation. The Pests Officer would instruct his staff to treat the tip again and this was usually done within a day or so. The attention of the Pests Officer has been drawn to farm infestations from time to time and the farmers concerned have been dealt with direct and many have annual contracts with the Agricultural Committee for rat destruction.

During June and again during October, an inspector from the Ministry of Food Rodent Control visited the district and was accompanied around the district by one of the Sanitary Inspector's department, he was at liberty to inspect any premises, land, refuse tips or sewage works and the freedom of refuse tips from rats drew surprise from him. During the whole of these visits no large infestation was reported anywhere, there were a few very minor infestations, these have been dealt with. The sewers at Long Buckby, Weedon and Staverton have been test baited for rats, the test baiting being carried out by the Surveyor and the Ministry of Food Rodent control, these tests gave very satisfactory results so far as this Council is concerned, and takes were almost 'nil.' Only one letter of complaint regarding rats was received during the year.

**Schools**—There are 31 schools in the district, those at Charwelton, Helidon, Ashby St. Ledgers and Winwick are closed and the scholars have to go to neighbouring schools. Visits of inspection have been made and generally these premises are satisfactorily maintained, new lavatory accommodation was provided at the Welton school.

**Factories and Workshops Act, 1937.** There are 95 premises on the register, these are chiefly workshops, together with a number of war-time workplaces, there does seem every possibility that a few of such places will continue for a time, though some have now ceased to function.

Lists of outworkers have been received during January, May, August and October and each list contained the name of one outworker, on visit the premises so occupied were satisfactory.

Three lists of changes of occupation and deletions from the register have been received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories. Three letters *re* sanitary conveniences at workplaces were also received and the matters soon remedied by informal action, and one letter *re* the storage of cellulose solution was received and a suitable store was arranged to comply with the regulations.

**Scavenging**—Household refuse collection is now undertaken by the Council in 30 parishes of the district, the work being carried out by annual contract, this leaves only 5 of the smaller parishes and hamlets without a collection. Refuse is collected on fixed days fortnightly, excepting at Woodford and Weedon, where it is collected weekly. The method of collection has generally proved satisfactory, and complaints have been very few, it is usually a case of wrong things being put in the dustbin and the refusal of the contractor to take away old iron, garden weeds, etc., which cause such complaints. It is noticed that though we have fuel shortages, rationing, etc., the amount of refuse collected has shown a very big increase on pre-war years. The total cost of refuse collection throughout the district, including maintenance and rent of tips was £1,392 for the year, this represents a general rate of 4·33d. for the full year.

*Petroleum Regulations Act, 1928 and 1936.*

Number of licences to store petroleum granted	....	....	40
Number of licences to store petroleum transferred		....	2
Number of licences to store carbide of calcium granted		....	2

*Public Health Act 1936 (Part 10) Canal Boats.*

There were 396 entries of canal boats registered with this Council. 4 visits were made to the canal wharf at Braunston for the purpose of examining a boat requiring to be registered.

Number of canal boats registered	....	....	....	....	4
Number of canal boats registrations cancelled			....	....	1
Duplicate certificates of registration issued	....		....	....	3
Visits to waterways to inspect canal boats	....		....	....	8



## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

The urgent need for housing accommodation in the district remains one of the major problems of the Council. The Rural Housing Survey which was completed in December brought to focus the extreme urgency of the problem from three main angles.

- (1) The high percentage of category '5' houses which should be demolished.
- (2) The overcrowding of many houses in categories 1 to 5.
- (3) The number of young married couples living with parents who require houses.

The area being almost entirely agricultural and coupled with the pressing need of the country for food, necessitates much increase in the labour force to increase production. If however the housing programme is not much hastened, the trend of the workers will be away from the rural areas to the adjacent townships or even farther afield. The number of new houses completed during the year was 10, but the number of applications is in the region of 1,000, further comment is unnecessary.

One of the attempts to alleviate the acute housing shortage has been the provision of prefabricated houses. A pair of 'Airey Type' houses were proposed as prototypes in the village of Welton. Work was commenced in August, but at the time of writing this report, they were not completed. From the experience gained in this venture, it would appear that the traditional type house, which in my view is to be preferred, does not take any greater length of time to complete and be ready for occupation.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector's report dealing with housing is as follows :—

Repair work has been very difficult and it appears likely to remain so for some considerable time. Materials and labour are a country wide shortage, such as are available being turned to the new housing, however it has been possible to get a fair amount done and particularly so in the case of empty houses which have been made habitable and so increasing housing accommodation in the district. The licensing of building repair and maintenance work meant many inspections and visits to various

properties and every endeavour has been made to clear the applications as soon as possible, but due to the ceiling figures placed on the Council by the Ministry, many licences could only be approved after some delay, these ceiling figures permit a small portion of applications being approved monthly, the waiting list for licences has been very considerable. During the year licences in respect of 390 premises at an estimated total cost of £18,234 were approved, and applications in respect of 58 premises at an estimated cost of £9,969 were sent to the Regional Licensing Officer, Nottingham for his approval. This means that approximately 10% of the properties in the district had building repair works or maintenance works approved during the year.

The Rural Housing Survey was completed by the end of the year and details in summary are given. According to the survey there were 4,728 houses in the district, and of this number 4,003 were recognised as of working class type or below a certain rateable value. So that of the 4,003 houses inspected, only 200 were placed in category '1' houses fit in all respects, 1,596 were placed in category '2' (minor repairs to make fit), 949 placed in category '3' (extensive repairs to make fit), 2 placed in category '4' (Agricultural houses) 1256 placed in category '5' (unfit or repairs to make fit beyond reasonable expense. It should be recognised that since it is obvious that some time must elapse before any action can be taken many of those houses at the moment in category '3' will eventually have to be replaced in category '5.' The category '5' houses represent a percentage of 27 over all houses in the district and 32% of the houses actually inspected. The survey revealed 64 cases of overcrowding, this number has been reduced slightly by the allocation of new houses to such families. Council houses in all parishes have been inspected, the council's surveyor, Mr. Bonsor, has with his limited labour, been able to carry out much necessary repair work, the general standard of cleanliness and up-keep is satisfactory, there are a few cases of neglect in this direction, but constant visits have generally brought about the desired change.

The visitation of applicants for council houses to ascertain their living conditions, etc., has meant many visits and re-visits, there are well over 900 applicants on the waiting list, and this number grows steadily as new houses are commenced in the various parishes. In connection with the council's new houses programme, 4 at Staverton, 2 at Weedon, and 4 at West Haddon had been completed and occupied, 2 at Weedon and 4 at West Haddon were almost ready for occupation. In addition building was in progress on 2 houses at Barby, 8 at Byfield, 14 at Long Buckby, 6 at Newnham, 6 at Weedon, 6 at Whilton and 2 Airey Type at Welton. It is hoped that the majority of these will be completed and occupied early in the new year. Also the site at Braumston for the erection of 14 houses was being prepared.

There was an Enquiry into the Compulsory Purchase of Land at Woodford Halse held on the 3rd December,

The following is a summary of housing work carried out during the year—

1.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts ....	3862
	(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose ....	4006
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses inspected and recorded Under Housing Consolidated Reg. 1925/32 ....	—
	(b)	Inspections made for such purpose ....	—

#### REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE :—

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of action by Local Authority or its Officers :—

(a)	Housing Act ....	397
(b)	Public Health Act....	51

#### ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

##### A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936—

1.	Dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ....	45
2.	Dwelling houses rendered fit after service of formal notice—	
	(a) by owners ....	38
	(b) by Local Authority on default of owners ....	Nil
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ....	971
4.	Dwelling houses (exclusive of those under preceeding sub-head, not in all respects reasonably fit ....	2092
	Number of Council house applicants interviewed ....	326

##### B. Proceedings under the Public Health Act :—

1.	Dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied....	20
2.	Dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—	
	(a) by owners ....	20
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ....	Nil

**C. Proceedings under section 11 and 13 Housing Act, 1936 :—**

1. Dwelling houses in respect of demolition order	....	Nil
2. Dwelling houses demolished	.... ....	6

**D. Proceedings under section 12 Housing Act, 1936 :—**

1. Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	.... ....	Nil
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined	....	Nil

**4. HOUSING ACT 1936, PART 4, OVERCROWDING :—**

(a) 1. Number of dwelling houses overcrowded....	....	64
2. Number of families dwelling therein	.... ....	78
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	.... ....	478
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	.... ....	9
(c) Number of persons concerned in such cases	.... ....	45



## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk Supply**—Supplies generally in the district are satisfactory, the majority of retailers are also producers, some deliver in sealed bottles and some by open can and measure. There are 5 firms delivering Pasteurised Milk and Tuberculin Tested Milk all bottled, and these firms cover a very large area of the district. Results of samples have from time to time been submitted from adjoining authorities, these samples being taken in course of delivery, and in one or two instances results have been far from satisfactory and the Sanitary Inspector has paid many visits to the premises concerned in an endeavour to get satisfaction, many farmers experience great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for cooling purposes, though a scheme with the War Agricultural Committee enables farmers to lay on water at much reduced costs. There are 281 registered producers on the register covering 337 cowsheds, the sheds are generally in a fairly good condition structurally and are such that a reasonable standard of cleanliness could be maintained in the production of milk, however it is necessary to call the attention for more cleanly conditions in a few instances, all farms have been inspected and the registers are up-to-date. A few new sheds have been provided and more have been reconstructed, indeed there are very few sheds in this district which do not comply fully with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders. There have been numerous enquiries regarding the production of T.T. Milk, these have been referred to the County Health Department, since such licences are issued by the County Council.

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year :—

Number of new cowsheds provided	....	....	....	4
Number of cowsheds reconstructed	....	....	....	11
Number of new entries on the register	....	....	....	19
Number of entries removed from the register			....	15
Dealers Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	2
Supplementary licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	2
Supplementary licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	....			1

## FOOD PREMISES.

**Bakehouses**—There are 19 Bakehouses in the district and generally they are poor structurally since they are old premises. Visits of inspection have been made at frequent intervals and a fair standard of cleanliness is maintained, though it has been necessary to call upon the occupier to thoroughly cleanse his premises in one or two instances.

**Shops**—These premises are mostly of the small cottage type, there are a few larger and more modern premises in the district and the conditions generally in these instances is satisfactory. In the smaller shops the occupier seems to be usually a general storeman, selling all types and kinds of foods and goods.

Many inspections of foodstuffs have been made under section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act 1935, and the following is a list showing the various foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption, though some of it was salvaged for animal food.

Baked Beans	....	....	....	....	8 × 16 ozs. tins
Beeflink Sausage	....	....	....	....	12 lbs.
Bacon	....	....	....	....	28½ lbs.
Flour	....	....	....	....	20 stones
Jam Imported	....	....	....	....	2 lbs.
Luncheon Pork	....	....	....	....	1 × 6 lb. tin
Luncheon Meat	....	....	....	....	1 × 2½ lbs. tin
Nestles Milk (Evaporated)	....	....	....	....	16 × 14½ ozs. tins
Oranges	....	....	....	....	42 lbs.
Pilchards	....	....	....	....	4 × 16 ozs tins
Salmon	....	....	....	....	5 × 16 ozs. tins
Seedless Raisins	....	....	....	....	25 lbs.
Sardines	....	....	....	....	13 × 4½ ozs. tins
Stewed Steak	....	....	....	....	8 × 16 ozs. tins
Tongue	....	....	....	....	6 lbs.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1935, Sections 14 and 57.

Number of Premises registered under section 14	....	....	29
Number of Premises registered under section 57—			
(a) as Licensed Slaughter Houses	....	....	14
(b) as Licensed Knacker's Yard	....	....	1

### PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

There are 26 butchers shops in the district, some of them are old premises, and a good standard is therefore much more difficult to maintain, but even so the general standard is satisfactory. No unsound meat was found exposed for sale.



SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Section 1 of this Act is in force in the district. No slaughtering of animals takes place in our slaughter houses, since all meat is delivered to the butchers direct from a central abattoir. The method of this delivery and transport to the butchers leaves much to be desired. There is quite a large amount of casual slaughtering of cottager's pigs during the winter months. One licence to slaughter animals was renewed, the licensee is employed at the abattoir.

The following is a general summary of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Number of inspections and visits	....	....	....	....	9114
Number of re-inspections	....	....	....	....	4876
Number of notices served	....	....	....	....	122
Number of Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	102
Number of Nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	611

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 148 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. The tables which follow give the distribution of cases in parishes and for each month of the year.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis) IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES DURING THE YEAR 1946.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Dysentary</i>	<i>Chicken Pox</i>	<i>Cerebro Spinal Meningitis</i>	<i>Anterior Polyomyelitis</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Ashby St. Ledgers ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Badby ....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Barby ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braunston ....	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Brockhall ....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Byfield ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE—*continued.*

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Chicken Pox</i>	<i>Cerebro Spinal Meningitis</i>	<i>Anterior Polomyelitis</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Canons Ashby ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catesby ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Charwelton ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clay Coton ....	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Crick ....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	10
Dodford ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elkington ....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Everdon ....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Farthingstone ....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fawsley ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flore ....	7	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	11
Helidon ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilsby .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lilbourne ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Buckby ....	1	—	1	—	3	53	—	—	—	—	58
Newnham ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton ....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Preston Capes ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanford ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staverton ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stowe-IX-Churches ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watford ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weedon ....	3	1	5	1	3	8	—	—	—	—	21
Welton ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Haddon ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Whilton ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winwick ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Woodford Halse ....	6	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13
Yelvertoft ....	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTALS ....	23	1	10	2	26	80	3	2	—	1	148

# PERIOD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1946.

A Statement shewing the period distribution of the cases notified is given hereunder.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever ....	2	2	2	8	1	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	23
Diphtheria ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ....	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	10
Erysipelas ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Measles ....	1	—	—	4	1	2	1	—	17	—	—	—	26
Whooping Cough	1	3	2	3	5	7	46	5	3	4	1	—	80
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentary ....	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chicken Pox ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	5	7	7	15	8	16	48	10	22	5	5	—	148

**Tuberculosis**—All new cases of tuberculosis, respiratory or non-respiratory, are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health. Institutional care, when considered necessary, is arranged by the County Medical Officer of Health and the County Tuberculosis Officer in the County Sanatoria.

The living conditions, etc., of persons subsequently discharged from these sanatoria are investigated by this Authority.

During the year 16 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 14 being of a respiratory nature and 2 non-respiratory. This shows an increase of 3 as against a total of 13 cases which were notified during 1945.

The following table gives the incidence of new cases with their age distribution :—

**New Cases during 1946.**

<i>Age periods Years</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0 — 1	—	—	—	—
1 — 5	—	—	—	1
5 — 15	1	—	—	—
15 — 25	—	1	—	—
25 — 35	6	1	—	—
35 — 45	—	1	—	1
45 — 55	3	—	—	—
55 — 65	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	3	—	2

**Mass Miniature Radiography Survey.**

During the months of October and November the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit operated by the County Council, held sessions in the Borough of Daventry, which were open to any member of the public. Transport arrangements enabled people from Weedon, Flore, Long Buckby and Braunston, to attend.

The total number of persons who attended (including factory personnel) was 676, which can be considered satisfactory for this first session, bearing in mind the travel difficulties and distances involved. It is to be hoped that when the Unit is next in operation in the District many more people will take advantage of the facilities offered, as it is only by this means that the early case can be found—and treated, in the preliminary stages of the disease.

The following table, kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer gives details of cases examined from the Rural District :—

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.**  
**MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.**  
**DAVENTRY RURAL DISTRICT.**

**Report of Survey held in Daventry from October 21st to November 1st, 1946.**

**Places Surveyed :** Weedon, Flore, Long Buckby, Braunston.

**Type of Survey :** Factory survey and general public.

**Percentage Response :** 50% (amongst factory personnel).

<b>Summary of Work.</b>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Miniatures taken ....	376	300	676
Number of large films taken ....	26	20	46
Number of Clinical examinations ....	8	7	15
Number referred to Dispensary ....	2	4	6

*Results in cases referred for Examination at  
Dispensary. Tuberculosis.*

**Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis—**

Number requiring Sanatorium treatment (This case was newly discovered and had a positive sputum).	—	1	1
---	---	---	---

**Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis—**

Requiring Dispensary Observation ....	2	2	4
---------------------------------------	---	---	---



**Non-Tuberculosis Conditions—**

Pulmonary fibrosis	....	....	....	—	1	1
--------------------	------	------	------	---	---	---

*Results in other persons Clinically examined  
by the Medical Director but not referred  
to Dispensary.*

<b>Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis</b>	1	2	3
<b>Non-Tuberculous Conditions—</b>			
Bronchiectasis	1	—	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	1	—	1
Basal fibrosis	1	—	1
Pleural thickening	—	1	1
Cardio-vascular lesions, congenital	1	—	1
Cardio-vascular lesions, acquired	1	—	1
	5	1	6

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

**Immunisation in relation to Child Population.**

Age at 31-12-45 Year Born	Under 1 1946	1 1945	2 1944	3 1943	4 1942	5 to 9 1937-41	10 to 14 1932-36	Total under 15
Number immunised	4	126	184	181	171	1326	1370	3062
Estimated mid-year population 1946	1190					2130		
Percentage								





